



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
KODAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

Several Democratic presses of the South have lately not hesitated to indulge in the most gloomy anticipations as to the continuance of the Union of the states; and some of them go so far as to assert, it is a "fixed fact," that there must be a separation, and that the whole course of the government is leading directly to such a result. Now, we believe, all of the journals to which we refer, and whose remarks have attracted our attention, urged the election of Mr. Buchanan, upon the ground that his success would certainly save the Union, and that the election of any body else would as certainly effect what they now say, even with their hope's realized in the success of Mr. Buchanan, is inevitable. For ourselves we do not believe that the union of these states ought to depend upon the election of any man as President, if he be chosen according to the Constitution. But the case before us shows, how extreme sectional politicians must often violate their consistency, and place themselves in opposition to their recorded opinions. There was much of wrong doing at the last Presidential election, in this very matter, and many parts of the country were deceived in some of the issues presented connected with the Presidential election. It was but the other day, that Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, a friend of the President's, declared in the House of Representatives, that the Kansas Nebraska bill was alone acceptable in Pennsylvania, because they were told that under it, Kansas would certainly be a free state. Now, in portions of the South, it is undeniable, that it was strenuously contended that under the same bill Kansas might, and probably would, be a slave state. The President thus suffers from the arts and designs of sectional passions, and cannot have justice done him, on their account.

The Baltimore American says, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has seriously considered the propriety of reducing their rates of transport for Coal, to meet, as far as possible, the necessities of the times. A special committee of the Directors was appointed at a late meeting to investigate this subject and report thereon at the approaching February session of the Board. It is said that that committee has determined to recommend an absolute general reduction of twenty-five cents per ton from all points.—This, we understand, is contended by the coal interest to be insufficient to secure a large trade, or to prove adequate to a successful competition with rival coals in the Eastern markets. It is further reported that the Railroad committee, naturally anxious to increase the Company's revenues, are disposed to recommend a reduction of fifty cents per ton,—the full amount desired by the trade,—provided that some satisfactory assurance be given that the business will be at once revived under it to any considerable degree.

Gen. Lane, the delegate from Oregon, received by the last steamer from California, the official copy of the Constitution of State Government, adopted by the people of that Territory, on the second Monday in November last. It is stated in letters from prominent men there that public sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of its acceptance by Congress. It is probable that Gen. Lane will submit this copy of the Constitution of Oregon directly to the House of Representatives, instead of having it communicated through the President. It will, in either event, be referred to the Committee on Territories. The election for State officers will not take place before the next Congress, it is supposed, will endorse the action of the people there.

The American Express Company was entrusted with seven thousand five hundred dollars by Marshall & Hiley, of Milwaukee, to deliver at the State Bank in Madison, Wisconsin. The Express Company made a tender of the money after banking hours, but it was refused. During the night the Express was robbed of its contents, including the seven thousand five hundred dollars. Suit was brought by Marshall & Hiley to recover the money of the Express Company, who held that once having made a tender of money they were no longer responsible for it as common carriers, and that they kept it over night at their own risk and accommodation to plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the Express Company.

An extraordinary degree of indignation has been uttered by the French journals against the captain of the Adriatic, the American ship which ran against and sunk the French screw steamer Lynx, a year or more ago, on the ocean. The Adriatic came some time ago voluntarily to Marseilles in pursuit of her business, and was there seized by the French authorities, but afterwards discharged. She was again seized upon a second demand. Subsequently, however, the captain, in violation of his orders, put to sea, without clearance or other papers. A demand for reparation for this outrage to the dignity of the French flag will, it is stated, immediately be made to the cabinet of Washington.

A letter from Washington to the New York Times says:—"I understand that it is in evidence before the tariff committee of investigation that a member of Congress proposed to furnish twenty-five votes for that measure, on condition that twenty-five thousand dollars should be placed in the hands of a certain New York editor. I do not learn the names of the parties, but am inclined to think they are the same who figured in the same way in the testimony elicited last winter. It is said on a singular letter received by him from another New York editor, relative to his tariff bill last session."

Ex President Tyler is said to be lying very ill at his residence, "Sherwood Forest," Charles City county, Virginia. He has been suffering for several weeks past with a severe chronic attack.

It was announced by telegraph last week, that a terrible explosion, accompanied by the loss of many lives, had occurred on board the steamer Fanny Fern, bound from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, on Thursday last, some sixteen miles below Cincinnati. The full particulars of the disaster are published in the Cincinnati Gazette.—"The exploded part of the boiler was forced up and forward, carrying with it all but three rooms in the short cabin, and forward guard, the Texas, and the pilot-house. The boiler was carried a distance of seventy or eighty yards from the boat, and sunk in the river. Immediately following the explosion, the cabin and every part of the boat was filled with steam, and the wildest confusion ensued, rendering anything like system or order utterly impossible. In the cabin there were twelve male and two female passengers, and on deck eleven males and three females.—25 passengers in all. The survivors represent the crash which followed the first explosion as terrible and devastating, the upper portion of the steamer falling in one general mass upon the lower deck, as the underwork was carried away by the exploded boiler."

The ice dealers at the North are securing a fair crop of that great summer luxury.—At Albany, they are said to be very busily engaged in cutting and storing ice, from four to six inches in thickness. In Hartford, Ct., the thickness is about the same.—In various places in Massachusetts, considerable quantities have been housed. In the vicinity of Portland, Me., ice from twelve to fifteen inches in thickness is obtained, and a good deal has been cut. In Lower Canada, where the ice harvesters have been blessed with a temperature at and below zero, there will be no difficulty in filling the ice houses. Parties in Boston have contracted for the ice, and the Company in charge, Mr. M., for cutting a large quantity of ice on Seal's pond. Ships will be chartered to take the ice to southern ports.

At the January meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., a special Retrenchment Committee of six was appointed, with power to prune the Company's pay rolls, with a view to the fullest reduction possible without crippling the service. That Committee have partially completed their important labors, and have, upon consultation with the officers of the road, ordered the discharge of a number of employees in the various branches of the service, and the reduction of the pay of others. Besides these special acts, a general order is said to have been adopted, reducing ten per cent. from the pay of all salaried officers who receive regular annual salaries above five hundred dollars—to take effect from this date.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, desiring of obtaining from the Richmond City Council such an amount of material aid as they desire, now hold out a proposition to other cities in the State, in the hope of raising the wind. Therefore, the field is open for competition; and the city or town that makes the most liberal proposition, will be entitled to receive the gate fees, &c., of the next annual Fair, and a chance of paying all the expenses of conducting the same. If the Executive Committee will, however, continue to beg and threaten Richmond, they will doubtless get the amount necessary, after a while.

In opposition to some remarks of the Richmond South, objecting to Senator Mason's report on the Walker case, the Washington Union maintains that "it is clearly the right of any nation to consent to the military occupation of its soil by another, and we are equally clear that this doctrine is not at all in conflict with the policy laid down by Mr. Monroe. The Monroe declaration was not addressed to the States of America; it was intended to announce to European governments a line of policy which should govern their republic. It referred to European colonization."

It is said that a caucus of Democratic Members (some twenty in number) was held on Friday night, at which it was agreed to oppose the Lecompton Constitution. Several of the Pennsylvania delegation were present. In the House, nineteen Northern Democrats are considered certain against Lecompton, and several probably in addition. A caucus of Democratic Senators will be held in the ante-room of the Senate this evening for the purpose of consultation. Lecompton and Minnesota will be merged together and put through under whip and spur.

A little lad named K. nger, a pupil in one of the St. Louis public schools, put a package containing about a half pound of gunpowder and some matches in his pantaloons pocket. By some means, while playing with some boys, the matches became ignited set fire to the powder, and the result was an explosion, which tore the flesh from the boy's legs and clothes took fire, and he was fearfully injured. He is not expected to survive his injuries.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"We have never thought that Kansas would be a slave State. The same opinion was expressed by several distinguished and discerning Southern Senators, long before the severe contest between the free State and the slave State men, for its occupancy. And now, although the issue is in favor of slavery, no man entertains the belief that the institution will flourish there, even if the laws recognizing it are allowed to stand."

On the 22d of February the walking cane of Gen. Washington, it is expected, will be presented on behalf of the Indian Mount Vernon Association to the Hon. El. Everett, of Massachusetts, and his spy glass also, to their bonnet, to the Hon. W. L. Yancy, of Alabama, who, entitled in the same cause with Mr. Everett, has delivered eloquent lectures in several Southern cities on the character of Washington.

The wife of a painter in Syracuse, died the other day. Among the sympathizing friends was a young lady from Auburn, a stranger to him. The sympathy of this young lady made such an impression upon the heart-broken husband, that the next day after the funeral he consoled himself by taking her to his arms.

Mayor Tiemann of N. Y., is gaining "golden opinions." He came into office without large promises or pretensions, yet he is doing much for the good order and peace of the community. Transgressors of the law are held to a just responsibility, and he is laboring to drive out many of the abominations of the city.

Rachel had a narrow escape of being buried alive. Eleven hours after the dispatch reached Paris of her death, she was still breathing. The operator who came to embalm, first felt the carotid artery, and was startled to find pulsation. The truth was known at once, and she only died in the evening.

In reference to an article on Kansas affairs—the "latest" from that territory, brought by Gen. Clarkson, arrived in Washington—copied from the Union, in another column, the National Intelligencer says it exhibits some inconsistencies which need explanation. The Intelligencer adds that the search for truth, seems to lead through labyrinthian paths and tangled by-ways, whenever Kansas is the theatre of exploration.

The details of the latest news from Mexico, furnished in the New Orleans papers, corroborate the reports by telegraph. The whole country is in a state of commotion—there has been fighting in the capital—Santa Anna's friends are active in attempting his restoration—and everything is in confusion.

That ancient institution, the Ecclesiastical Courts of England, throughout the kingdom, became defunct (by act of Parliament) on the 9th ult., after an existence of nearly eight hundred years! They had lately fallen under the universal condemnation and judgment of the country, never again to be re-constituted.

The sudden death of John Oothout, esq., President of the Bank of New York, is announced. He had been a director for thirty years, and its president for the last fifteen—good proof of the estimation in which he was held as a man of business and good citizen. He died of pleurisy.

The Richmond South proposes that notice be given to the European powers that no intervention by them in the affairs of Mexico will be tolerated, and that the Republic and the States of which it is composed, shall be free to regulate their own institutions in their own way.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian learns that the Central road will make no reduction in its fare to Richmond upon the occasion of the grand inauguration of the Washington statue on the 22d of February!

Mr. W. Wallace Bird, of Washington City, D. C., has been elected Anniversary Orator of the Columbian Society of the University of Virginia, to address them on the 12th of April next.

S. E. W. Becker, late assistant instructor in the school of Modern Languages of the University of Virginia has been appointed Professor in the same department of the Chesapeake Female College at Hampton.

The Richmond Examiner urges that in lieu of the purchase by the State, of Mr. Barbee's "Young Republicans," that gentleman be commissioned to execute a statue of the great civilian, James Madison.

It is said that a private enterprise is on foot for introducing camels into Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, in consequence of the success of the Government's experiment with these animals.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the January number of Blackwood's Magazine. Every article in it is interesting. Robert Bell, and James Eatwile & Son, agents.

The Wheeling Daily Times denies emphatically that the citizens of that place are willing to embrace repudiation as an alternative from taxation.

The Louisville Democrat, protests against the inhuman treatment of Robt. B. Randolph by the Tennessee Democratic delegation in Congress, in terms of warm indignation.

The anniversary of the birth day of Thomas Paine, was celebrated in New York, by a party of infidels, last week. A Mrs. Rose made a speech on the occasion.

There has been a reduction on the freight of flour through to New York on the Genesee Valley and Erie railroads of from 80 to 75 cents per barrel.

Ex. Governor Grimes has been elected to the United States Senate, from Iowa, by 21 majority.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Molina, the minister from Costa Rica, has been officially advised of the ratification of the late treaty between that government and Nicaragua.

As it settles to a certain extent the business for which Mr. Escalante was specially dispatched to Washington, he will soon return to Costa Rica.

A private letter from a high functionary of Nicaragua, received in Washington, states that the feeling now existing between the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans is of the most friendly character.

The sum of \$200,000 in treasury notes was to-day, paid to the mail contractors.

The government employees are being paid their monthly salaries to-day, principally in \$100 treasury notes, and a small amount of specie.

Official advice from the Pacific coast show that the Indian tribes, though peaceable, have been much excited by rumors which have reached them of the destruction of the government stores, and it was feared that there is a disposition on their part to break out in open hostilities.

The committee on foreign affairs of the House are engaged in the preparation of a report on Central American affairs, which, it is said, will support generally the views of the President.

Official Integrity.

In the United States Assay Office, under the management of S. F. Butterworth, esq., an instance of this nature has recently been developed, which is well worthy of notice.

The law allows the melter and refiner, in accounting in pure gold for the raw gold intrusted to him for refinement, a credit of two dollars in every thousand so refined for wastage. During the past year the bullion work

amounted to upwards of \$25,000,000, on which, at the above rate, the melter and refiner was entitled, in rendering his account, to claim an allowance of \$50,000; but, instead of doing so, he has just passed his account without any deduction for waste. Not content with this, he has also furnished the assay office with the best evidence of the integrity of that officer, but it also shows how thoroughly competent he is to discharge the duties of his office, and how perfectly he must have organized the machinery used in the refining process.—*Journal of Com.*

Refreshing.

To see a party of ladies throw aside, for a time, the airs and false propriety of the parlor, and indulge in a little wholesome, old-fashioned amusement. Such a party (says the Utica Evening Telegraph), we had the gratification of seeing last night, on the occasion of their "prize" recreation, let them bring out their skates and sleds and bear some cynicism, and we'll warrant a change of opinion.

Mr. P. Stanton, late Secretary and Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas, has issued an address to the People of the United States, in relation to the affairs of the Territory, and his own action whilst in office. The following is the conclusion of the address.

"Enormous frauds have been perpetrated at the precincts of Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo; and it may well be believed that this result was actually designed by the artful leaders who devised the plan and framework of the Lecompton Constitution. I have seen and conversed with persons who were at Oxford on the day of election. The frauds committed are notorious; and though dishonest persons may deny them, and may fill the channels of public information with shamless misrepresentation to the contrary, yet they can be easily established beyond all controversy."

It was to enable the people to shield themselves from these frauds and to give legal expression to their hatred and rejection of the instrument which permitted them, and was to be carried by them, that I called the Legislature together.

In my judgment, the people had a fair claim to be heard on this subject through their Legislature. The organic act confided to me the discretion of convening that body in extra session. The President of the United States had no rightful authority to exercise that discretion for me. He had the power of removal, and such control as that power gives him. But I would cheerfully have submitted to removal and consequent loss of favor with the President, rather than occupy the position of Governor and refuse to the people an opportunity to assert their most essential rights, and to protect themselves against the basest frauds and wrongs ever attempted upon a free and civilized community. Nor having been informed of the grounds of my removal, I know them only through the newspaper reports, to the effect that, in calling the Legislature, I disobeyed the instructions of the President. I had no instructions bearing on the subject, and there was no time to obtain them, even if I had been bound to substitute the President's will for that discretion which the organic act confided to me. The convening of the Legislature undoubtedly prevented the use of such a power. Were it an important, I am sure, I could establish this position by the most indubitable facts; but it is sufficient now to say that the peace of the Territory was not in fact disturbed, and whatever approaches were made towards such a result were wholly attributable to the policy of the Administration in censuring my acts and removing me from office.

The measure for which I have been unjustly condemned has enabled the people of Kansas to make known their real will in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. They have affirmed the true principle of constitutional liberty, and to save itself from disastrous division and utter overthrow, if Congress will heed the voice of the people and not force upon them a government which they have rejected by a vote of four to one, the whole country will be satisfied, and Kansas will quietly settle her own affairs without the least difficulty and without any danger to the Confederacy. The Southern States, which are supposed to have a deep interest in the matter, will be saved from the supreme folly of standing up in defence of a wicked and dishonest contrivance as the Lecompton Constitution. The moral power of their position will not be weakened by a vain and useless defiance of wrong, when it is perfectly certain they will gain nothing even by success in the present attempt.

The extra session of the Kansas Legislature has done good, also, by giving means to expose and punish the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated, and, doubtless, also, by preventing others which would have been attempted. It has driven the guilty miscreants engaged in them to become fugitives from justice, and has rendered it impossible for the peace of the Territory hereafter to be endangered by similar occurrences.

In view of these facts and results, I willingly accept the rebuke conveyed in my personal dismissal from office, but I appeal to the deliberate judgment of the people to determine whether I have not chosen the only honorable course which the circumstances allowed me to pursue.

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY 23, 1858.

Demagogues.

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No legislative enactment, no judicial decision can be of any avail in expelling this pest from our population; for, with all its miserable disrepute and disgrace, it has been so long and so deeply seated in the popular mind, that the demagogue belongs to the white race. Public opinion and public action can alone seal the doom which he deserves. Every walk of life, almost every official station, is represented by these unworthy men. Their spirit is pervasive in the service of processes, in the indictments of commonwealth, in the decision of judges and in the raising of legislators. A specimen of the tribe can be found everywhere. His earmarks are unmistakable. This friendly influence, gently laying of the arm around the shoulders of the poor people, his confidential manner, his earnest solicitude in regard to their own health, your wife and your children, are characteristic of the demagogue. It is high time that these gentlemen are looked after. The councils of our country now, if at any time, require the services of statesmen and men of honor. The petty offices in the gift of the people should all be filled by persons possessed of integrity and virtue. We cannot expect full justice to be done to all men under all circumstances, when the officeholder himself is forever pandering to the passions and appetites of the people. Popular favor, not popular right, is the ultimate object of his desires—the goal of his ambition. How much treasure, how much injustice must be saved to our people, by the election of sound, solid men, instead of the wily, wire-working and designing, to positions of public trust. That proper respect which every citizen ought to have for himself should at once, it strikes us, induce all men to hold their offices with scrupulous fidelity, when they elevate themselves to positions of public trust. That proper respect which every citizen ought to have for himself should at once, it strikes us, induce all men to hold their offices with scrupulous fidelity, when they elevate themselves to positions of public trust. That proper respect which every citizen ought to have for himself should at once, it strikes us, induce all men to hold their offices with scrupulous fidelity, when they elevate themselves to positions of public trust.

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The measure for which I have been unjustly condemned has enabled the people of Kansas to make known their real will in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. They have affirmed the true principle of constitutional liberty, and to save itself from disastrous division and utter overthrow, if Congress will heed the voice of the people and not force upon them a government which they have rejected by a vote of four to one, the whole country will be satisfied, and Kansas will quietly settle her own affairs without the least difficulty and without any danger to the Confederacy. The Southern States, which are supposed to have a deep interest in the matter, will be saved from the supreme folly of standing up in defence of a wicked and dishonest contrivance as the Lecompton Constitution. The moral power of their position will not be weakened by a vain and useless defiance of wrong, when it is perfectly certain they will gain nothing even by success in the present attempt.

The extra session of the Kansas Legislature has done good, also, by giving means to expose and punish the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated, and, doubtless, also, by preventing others which would have been attempted. It has driven the guilty miscreants engaged in them to become fugitives from justice, and has rendered it impossible for the peace of the Territory hereafter to be endangered by similar occurrences.

In view of these facts and results, I willingly accept the rebuke conveyed in my personal dismissal from office, but I appeal to the deliberate judgment of the people to determine whether I have not chosen the only honorable course which the circumstances allowed me to pursue.

F. P. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 23, 1858.

Demagogues.

In our last issue, we advocated the fidelity of the State of free negroes. We invite the attention of our readers to another pest which has been infecting our society to an alarming extent, since all offices have become elective by the people—the Demagogue.

No legislative enactment, no judicial decision can be of any avail in expelling this pest from our population; for, with all its miserable disrepute and disgrace, it has been so long and so deeply seated in the popular mind, that the demagogue belongs to the white race. Public opinion and public action can alone seal the doom which he deserves. Every walk of life, almost every official station, is represented by these unworthy men. Their spirit is pervasive in the service of processes, in the indictments of commonwealth, in the decision of judges and in the raising of legislators. A specimen of the tribe can be found everywhere. His earmarks are unmistakable. This friendly influence, gently laying of the arm around the shoulders of the poor people, his confidential manner, his earnest solicitude in regard to their own health, your wife and your children, are characteristic of the demagogue. It is high time that these gentlemen are looked after. The councils of our country now, if at any time, require the services of statesmen and men of honor. The petty offices in the gift of the people should all be filled by persons possessed of integrity and virtue. We cannot expect full justice to be done to all men under all circumstances, when the officeholder himself is forever pandering to the passions and appetites of the people. Popular favor, not popular right, is the ultimate object of his desires—the goal of his ambition. How much treasure, how much injustice must be saved to our people, by the election of sound, solid men, instead of the wily, wire-working and designing, to positions of public trust. That proper respect which every citizen ought to have for himself should at once, it strikes us, induce all men to hold their offices with scrupulous fidelity, when they elevate themselves to positions of public trust. That proper respect which every citizen ought to have for himself should at once, it strikes us, induce all men to hold their offices with scrupulous fidelity, when they elevate themselves to positions of public trust.

The House of Representatives, under the management of S. F. Butterworth, esq., an instance of this nature has recently been developed, which is well worthy of notice.

The law allows the melter and refiner, in accounting in pure gold for the raw gold intrusted to him for refinement, a credit of two dollars in every thousand so refined for wastage. During the past year the bullion work

amounted to upwards of \$25,000,000, on which, at the above rate, the melter and refiner was entitled, in rendering his account, to claim an allowance of \$50,000; but, instead of doing so, he has just passed his account without any deduction for waste. Not content with this, he has also furnished the assay office with the best evidence of the integrity of that officer, but it also shows how thoroughly competent he is to discharge the duties of his office, and how perfectly he must have organized the machinery used in the refining process.—*Journal of Com.*

Refreshing.